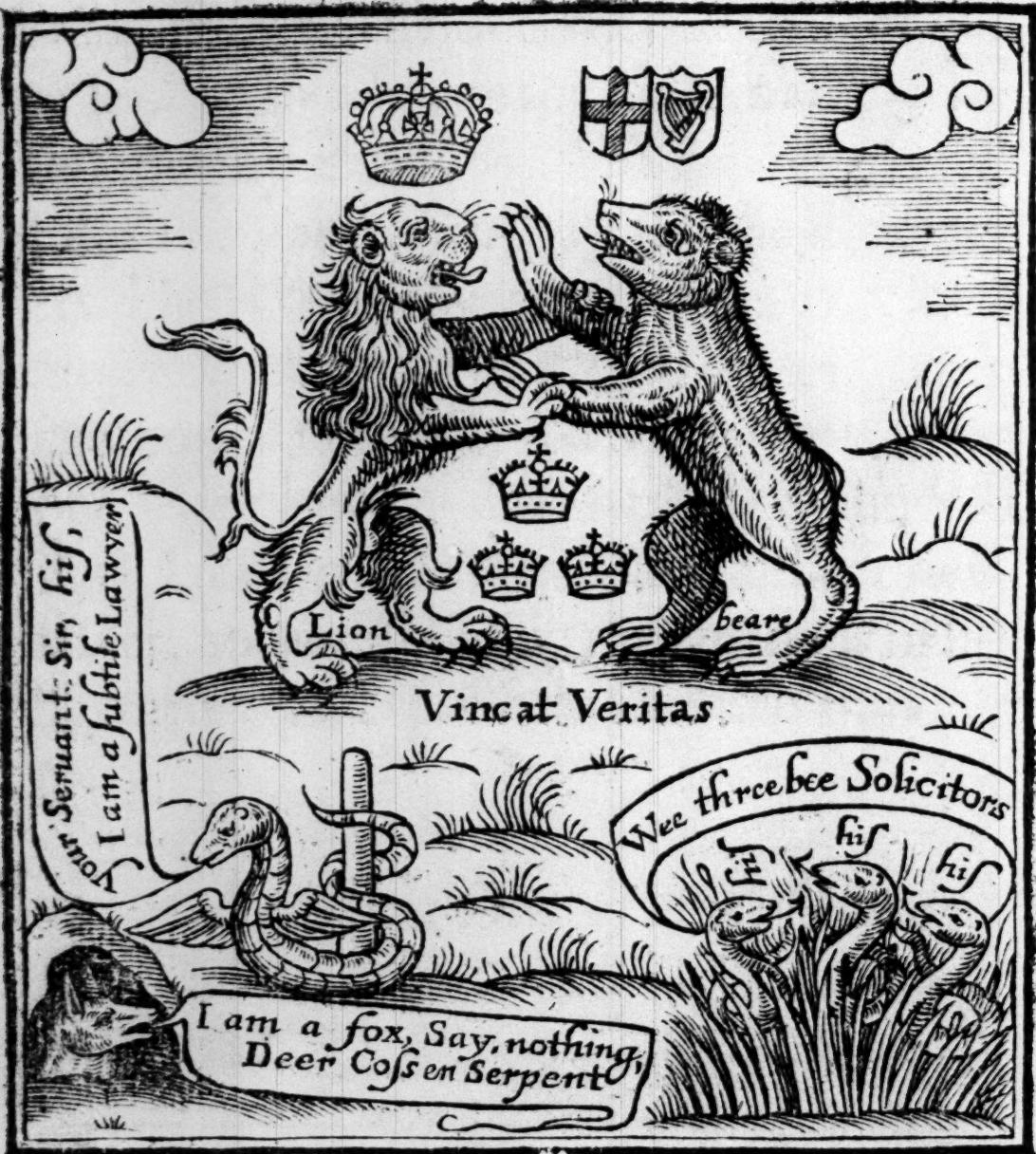


The E M B L E M Explained.

a Parliament. b King
 c the cunning ones d Cor-
 rupt Counsellors, e cor-
 rupt Solicitors, &c. f The Foxen fami-
 ly of rich cunning
 ones, &c. g More then four of them. b Of fighting and killing.

T He (a)BEAR and (b)LION fight, Great Prey is got; Three Crownes at strife. The (c)Fox hath for his lot Much of the Gold; The (d)Serpent and the (e)Snake Lawyars &c. e corrupt Wind, and Twist, and Rich their (f) Master make. Each hath his (g) Terms, &c. (h)times, great is their Greases.



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Experiences & Tears:

The EXPERIENCES bee of
 { 1 Good,
 { 2 Evil.

The TEARS are of
 { 1 Joy,
 { 2 Grief.

Brought out from among the Tombes where
they lay BURIED.

Published in this Paper-Vision for the
Good of them that must (of Necessity)
Travaile unto those Parts.

And Commended
 { 1 To the Commonwealth of England
 { 2 To the Reader.

In a most plaine and easie ALLEGORY.

By W. B. a late Student there.

G A L. 4. 24.

An Allegory is one thing spoken, and another meant. Tremel. transl.

L O N D O N. July. 1.

Printed for M. S. & R. I. and are to
bee sold at the Exchange, and at the shops
in Westminster-Hall. 1652.

Xbeluccecs & Gels:

the EKD. R. ENCL. M. 1902
s. Egypt

s. G. A. 1902

and the Tropics a most delightful

1902. B. S. 1902

the V. gon. for the
C. 1902. 1902

the 1902. 1902



TO THE
Much Honoured, The [Right] Ho-
nourable Colonel William Sydenham,
Governour of the Isle of Wight.

S. I R ,

IDoe know no man on earth that de-
serves more of me, and that may
command the first sight, and view
of these EXPERIENCES (be-
cause they be mine) then your self, for
was it not your hand that pointed me
first to your kinde brother, Cap. T. Sydenham?

A 3

And

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And was it not his hand againe that sent mee (in love) among the TOMBES, so unconstrained, and with such liberty, to gather up, and write downe these sad EXPERIENCES? and to close up (for some time) the Issue of my many TEARES? Indeed, Sir, It was so, and I do hereby acknowledge it, though you shoule blame me for this kinde, of such acknowledgement.

Beleeve it, Sir, (The Knower of hearts knowes it,) I would not flatter any, my soule is too big, for this age, either to lick (in) sores, or to lyē (out) sorrows; yet I must speake my thoughts, not onely of you, but unto you, and who, on earth, can deny mee that lawfull liberty? None can.

Sir, that Povver and Trust, which the
(a) BEARS GREATNESSE bath dervolved on
you, not onely in that fruitfull Island, but also
within her House and Garden, hath assured mee (be-
sides what I have heard and seen, and tasted of) that
you are an (b) ELDER CLIB of a most unalter-
able love and loyalty unto her GREAT-
SHIP. And I doe beleewe in my heart you are a
friend also (for heavens sake, dae not wrong my
faith) unto all the Beasts of (c) labour and
Tamednesse, and unto all the Sheep and Lambs,
and

(a) The Parlia-
ment.

(b) A principal
Member.

(c) All orderly
people.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

and (a) Asses that do lye under the Talons of greatest Rape, and most high Oppression, (and there be very many of that kinde) in all the Wildernesse, and among whom, your EXPERIENCER is neither the last nor least, for doth not the Fox look upon me, as an Asse of exceeding great dulnesse? He doth, I know it, and bath laughed heartily, that an Asse would bee so foolish as contend with one, that is, (he thinks) no leffe then Almighty and Omnipotent; The good Lord deliver us. All the losses, disadvantages, damages, in the suit between the Fox and the EXPERIENCER, would exceed 1000 li. besides an abundance of printed ill words, lyes, and libels dispersed by the forked tongues of Hissers and Twisters, employed by the Foxes subtlety, almost, on every stall, and corner.

Endeared Sir, For Heavens sake, choose rather to be a Lion, a Dragon, or Tyger, a Woolf, then be a Fox, I doe hate his smell, with all my heart, and so do all that know him; pray do you so to, as you love the (c) BEARE, and all her growing greatness. I (c) Parliament doe love the RUGGED ONES, but I do dread the SMOOTHIER.

Sir, I am come forth from among the TOMBES, and did recover into a Pulpit, and, by an earnest call

at:

(a) That doe
wait on Law-
yers and lyers,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

at Jamſes very lately, where my entertainment was full of (a) kindness. From thence, I went to the Presſ, and through the Presſ I doe come to you, Sir; and though I hate the empty language of YOUR SERVANT SIR, yet I doe professe my ſelfe to bee yours in all willingness to ſerve you (as I doe acknowledge you were mine in one ſpeciall (b) Act of Love and Honour) without a Complement, and therefore I ſeale and ſigne to it, how much I would bee,

Your Honours in all poſſible
endeavours to love and ſerve you.

THE EXPERIENCER.

From my Chamber in Carter-Lane,

June 26. 1652.

The Experiencer

To Him that Reads.

Friend,



Do salute thee *first*, with these *Tears*, though I did name thee *last*, in the *Title*, and I must tell thee, it is a *mercy*, if, *by this time of day*, thou be not *quite spoil'd for a Reader*, and turn'd *a desperat Book-Infidel*: Thy Temptations, indeed, be great; and I must confess, there be of us (Writers) that will needs be *fools in Print*; yet know, there be also (deny it not) *good writings*, *true discoveries*, in an Age as *cross & intricate to know*, or *be known*, as ever the Sun look't upon: and there be too, *even among Readers* (confess it, 'tis a Truth) that have, both *bad, & blood-shed Eys*, to look upon *good matters*.

B

It

The EXPERIENCER

It is least of my thoughts, to think who thou mayst be that shalt read this; nor yet how affected thou wilt be to these Experiences and Tears. If thou canst but read English, and understand sense, it is all I care for; I cannot fear thy prejudice, if thou do but read before thou judge; because the ear tryeth words (saith Elihu in Job) as the Mouth tasteth meat: and my Hope is, of Charity, that thou canst taste well; I do very well know, that Dull ones cannot, and froward ones will not, relish good meats.

MY ADVANTAGES.

Friend, Let me say it, though I have upon me (not a few) heavy burdens, and as many sad disadvantages, yet know, I have also two main advantages above them that do usually write; The first is, that what I publish, are true Experiences (not wild hear-says) and dearly bought (with my money; and these Experiences have been

To him that Reads.

well water'd with tears, in a wet and winter season.

The other is, that the occasion of what I now write, or shall publish (for I intend, if God will, to come unto thee again, more than once, if I like thee, and thou me) was taken at a (*more than ordinary*) retiredness among the TOMBES, whither some *deep Consumption*, after a long attendance upon the Supreme Powers, for Justice, had driven me, I was as one *free among the dead*, yet *living*; I took my journey thither in a *cold* and *comfortless season*, yet not without much comfort neither (thanks to the PRIME AUTHOR, and to the ^{C.W.} ^{S.} *second-prime²* ^{C.T.S.} Instruments of that my comfort.) There I ^{M.T.T.} ^{Mr.S.M} had this *Vision*, and a *Vision* it was, thou mayst see, not to *affright*, but to *affect* the Beholders of such an *Apparition*: it was a *Vision of Contemplation*, not of *Amazement*.

The EXPERIENCER
My Two CAUTIONS.

Reader, As I tell thee my *Advantages*, so I would leave *two Cautions* with thee, to prevent *mistakes*; The one is, I would not have thee *forget to remember*, that though the *Title* of this sheet may let thee understand, I was conversant among the *Tombs* this past winter, yet that I do declare, I did not *vex myself*, as others in that place, have been, and are still *vexed and tormented*: I do assure thee, I did find that place, (for the small time of my *Walk* there,) as well of *advantage* for both our good, as, of *Retiredness for myself*; and though I saw no *unquiet Ghost* there walking, yet the true *apparition* of things, methoughts, and the manner how poor men do *cut and beat themselves*, (by very *evil spirits* possessing them,) were better cleared up to my *understanding* in that *quiet place* (where believe me, the *Beer was my Desk to write upon*)

To him that Reads.

upon) then any where else abroad in the world, where there is such clutter, and where there are such doings : Besides, there I paid no Rent for my Study, but good will, and God have mercy.

2. The other Caution is touching the persons mentioned in the ensuing Vision, they are the Bear, the Lyon, and the Fox, and some other creatures serving and attending them ; Now my Caution is, that thou call not that a Fable, which be Experiences ; nor those creatures Beasts, that be Men ; nor yet, those Men, that be Beasts : Beasts after the manner of Men, and Men after the manner of Beasts.

My Warrant.

Friend, I have good Warrant for this Borrowed kind of speaking; the Foxes have holes ; and Go tell that Fox, Herod, said once that Lyon of the Tribe of Judah. And save me from the Lyon's mouth, for thou hast

The EXPERIENCE R

I have heard me, said a good Prophet. Two she-Bears out of the wood (that were Bears indeed) did devour the children that mocked Elisha; The she-Bear I find to be a great Instrument of Justice upon rebellious children, that do mock so great a Prophet as Elisha, and behold a Greater then Elisha is here. The Lyon I discover to be a Beast of prey, almost every where, I mean the Lyon of the Wilderness, not that noble Lyon of the Tribe of Judah. But the Fox is (sadly) noted by all, to be a Vermin of more destruction then prey: A little sweet blood, but many slain carcases; there is much destruction in that little Head.

M Y C O N C L U S I O N .

To conclude, the thing that may differ us in the following Allegory, if thou be not moderate, is our opinion touching the excellency of the Bear and the Lyon, which should command in chief in the Wilderness;

To him that Reads.

I say the Bear, thou wilt say (it may be) the Lyon; The Lyon is dead, and the Bear is living and great; well, but that's no good Argument, thou sayst; But then I tell thee the Bear commands, in chief, under Judah's Great Lyon, from whom all the wild Lyons have revolted; what sayst thou now? Thou shalt have a Lyon still to rule thee; and this Lyon is a Lamb too, for *Qui Agnus extiterat in passione, factus est Leo in resurrectione*; a Lamb in his passion, a Lyon in his resurrection. But let's forbear dispute, there is an *Act* (it is an *Act* of much honor) that would cure the rancour of all such *controversie*, an *Oblivion*, that should bury all debate, *I wish it may do so every where*; My Soul is free from any rising against it, and I can wash my hands from all ill will towards any person whatsoever: If thou hast but the heart or face of a Man, I love thee. I have unlocked
the

The EXPERIENCE &c.

the *Door*, Go in, fall to, *Welcome*. The
Lyon was, The *Bear is*, But *Wo is*
me, The *Fox*; The *Fox bath holes*.

Farewell.



To the
Common-Wealth
 OF
ENGLAND.



Here was a bloody War in the Wilderness, and Confines thereof, for many years together, among all the Wild and Tamer People of that Nation; and the two Heads, of the deadly Difference between them, were the ^aGREAT BEAR and her Cubbs, and ^aParliament the ^bLYON RAMPANT, and his ^bKing, Whelps: The cause of the Quarrel being no other then this, that the Lyon Rampant, having for many Generations, successively, partly by Conquest, and partly by many other ways (Cruel and Politick) gotten and kept the ^cRange ^cArbyra, and Rampancy of three Great Forrests; Now to the end riness, His Wilderness might meet with no disturbance in his faid Dominions, and that he might bring the Nation into a more deep security that he would not rule by ^dRampancy, did at ^dTyranny, his ^eCoronation swear by the Eternal God, that he would govern all the Forresters by such and such known Laws, which Oath, was by the LYON, solemnly made unto the Bears Greatness (Representative of all the Beasts of Strength and Labour of the ^eGeorge Forrest) the sum of all which ^eEngland.

Laws, agreed upon between them, was that the ancient and Sovereign Law of Safety, called SALUS POPULI, should be for ever kept in violat, All other Laws, Customes, Conques &c, in that Case provided and usurped whatsoever, in any wise, notwithstanding.

The Articles agreed upon, were These.

1. That the Law of Publike Safety should be maintained above al Laws or Interests in the World besides, throughout the Wildernes, and Confines thereof.
2. That there should be a Pale made and kept ,between the Beasts of Prey, and the Beasts of Labour.
3. The Lyon did undertake for all the Beasts of Prey attending his Wildness at the Conquest, and ever since, that they should keep within their Pale.
4. The Bear also did capitulate, that the Beasts of Labour should send yeerly unto his Wildness chiet Den, so many thousand good carcases towards the abument of his Rampancy.
5. That it should be High-Treason to violate the Law of Publike Safety, or any part thereof.
6. That the Bear's Greatness should be Supreme Counsel to the Lyon's Wildnes, to see all the Laws between them put in Execution.

^a King,
^c Parlia-
ment.

But in Proces of time, it so fell out, that the ^d Lyon Rampancy, quite contrary to the laid Agreement, and without consent of the ^e Bear, entred into One neer way of Union, and into many other ways of Treachery, and Confederacy with the Great Red Dragon; By whose Advice, and fiery Instigation (against the Bear and her Cubs) the Lyon Rampancy did loon chuse a Privie Councel of his own, consisting of young Lyons, Dragons, Serpents, Scorpions, and Grey Foxes, abundance of them; b whose Authority and contrive-

contrivement, the Beasts of *Trey* did daylie break over the *Pale*, upon the Beasts of *Labour*, violating all *Laws*, whereby the *Bear* was not onely deprived of her *Fundamentall Right* of being *Supreme Councel*, for many Ages together; but diverse things besides were done also to the great detriment and dishonour of her *Greatness*, and all the Beasts of *Labour*: Many of whom were stung cruelly, burnt to Death, and torn in pieces, by *Dragonick Cruelties*, contrary to the *Fundamentall Law of Safety*, and *Magna Charta* of the *Forrest*.

The Beginning of the War among the Forresters.

Now the *Lyon Rampant* had under (and within) his ^a *Dominion*, as is said, three main *Forrests*; The first ^a *England*, and chiefest is known by the Name of the ^a *George Forrest*; ^b *Scotland*, The second, and next to that, the ^b *Andrew Forrest*; The last (and worst for *Dragonick* cruelties) is the ^c *Patrick Forrest*.

The George Forresters.

The English.

THe *Lyon* by his long continued *Rampancy*, hurried Arbitrariness on by his *Consort* and *Counsels*, and by his owne and *Tyranny*. *Rampant Inclination* too (as appears in that he would chuse Creatures of such *Violence* and *Venome*, and *Tooth* and *Talon* to be so neer him) had so *Cowed* and brought under all the ^a *George Forresters*, that groan ^a *England*. they might, but help *themselves* they could not, though they expected no less then compleat *Destruction* of all that which was dearest to them, every Moment.

The Andrew Forresters.

Scotland.

* *England.*

b King.

c Charles II.

King of Scots.

d England.

e The Divel

and the Pope.

f Popishly af-

fectect.

g Nasty, but

hardy by Land

and Water.

a The Lyon.

b Popish ini-

nating Coun-

sel.

Upon Notice hereof given unto the *Andrew Forresters*, and of the Many loud Groanes of their *Neighbours*, the * *George Forresters*; and not knowing how soon it might be their own turn to be thus preyed upon, they learn *Instruction by the harm of others*, and therefore without delay, they Improve their *Liberty*, to put in practise the *Soveraigne Law of Safety* for themselves; And in Order hereunto, they send a *Declaration* unto the ^b *Lyon Rampant*, letting him know, that though for the sake of his own *Rampancy*, (their *Soveraigne guid Leard*) they would yeild their *Carcasses* to the *Mercy of his own Wildness*, and to the ^c *Lyon's Whelp* (as appears since also, they did, and would needs do it, to the extream smart of many of those *Carcasses*) yet they did hate and dread, they said, no less then the ^d *George Forresters* did to be ruled by the ^e great red *Dragon*, and his ^f *Tayl*, to be burnt or scortcht by his *fierynes*; for they alledged, though they thought they were Creatures, hardy enough to endure his *Wildness* *owne Rampancy*, and would endure it, as being nourished and brought up together, in a place of *Hills* and *Hardship*, & *Brocks*, and *Otters*, and *Fitchocks*, and *Grezes*, yet submit to the *Dragon*, they would not; for, they feared he would do by them, as he had newly done by their Brethren of the *George Forrest*, burn and spoyl, and pull up *pales*, and lay all waste to the *Beasts* of prey, and therefore they swear rufuly, the *Deel* fetch them, &c. that unless his ^a *Wildness* would soon cashier from his *Privee Council* the ^b *Dragons and Serpents* (all the Broods of them, young and old) they would come and send them away with a *foal-ill*.

2 B

The

The Andrew Forresters wage War Scotland,
 with the Lyons of the George England,
 Forrest.

And accordingly the Brocks of the Andrew Forrest do march on in Arms, to relieve their Brethren there, Scotland, but chiefly to secure themselves, and for something else, they march on so far, that they come to the very Marches and Borders of the two Forrests. There the young Lyons of the George Forrest engage with them; Blood is spilt, and some Execution done: But the ^d Brocks were so numerous, that it was doubted they might have put the ^e Lyons Whelps to d Scots, e Kings Army. the worst: But however the matter stood between them, The Andrew Brocks were bold to demand again of the Lyon Rampant (who was then very neer them) a speedy Rendition of the Sovereign Law of Safety unto the ^f Beasts of Strength f Knights, Bur- and Labour of the George Forrest, And for their better se- gesses and curity, before they would depart, they did declare also, that chief in trust of his Wildness must needs send for the ^g Great Bear of the the Common- wealth of George Forrest, and restore unto her forthwith, her Ori- England. nal Greatness. This done, and something else in hand (for so ^h Parlia- it pleased Providence to permit and order it) they did pro- ment. mise to lay down all hostile preparations, and be friends Re- turn unto their several Mansions and ⁱ Holes, and ^j Huts, b poor dwell- ing houses, within the Andrew Forrest, and there be quiet,

The Lyon Rampant.

His Wildness thus ensnared, as he thought, and beset about with so many Brocks, was advised to go home, for peace, and safety-sake, unto his ^k Chief Den, i White-Hall, in the George Forrest, who accordingly, went, and called ^l The Par- lied to him (by his Authority Rampant) the ^m Great Bear, ament. and

and the Greater Beasts of Strength of the George Forrest, to joyn with him as his Supreme Court, and as Representative of that Forrest, to revive the Sovereign Law of Safety; but yet in deep subtily, and assured hope, he thought, to gain their hearts and hands for the time to come, did bind himself to the continuing of that Great Councell, so called together by him, obliging himself ^k not to dissolve the same, as formerly it had been often dissolved by the private instigation of the Dragon, and by the * force of his Tayl.

^k Triennal
Parliament.
Popish
Faction.

The Bear.

¹ The Parli-
ament.

But her Greatness the ¹ Bear, did soon cross the Lyon's Expectation of ranging any longer, or much further, for she was no sooner sat (with some other Great Beasts of a more mixed kind) Representative of the George Forrest, but diverse of the Notable bold Cubs of the Great Bear, I mean that were the Natural Issue of her Greatness, and that were Bears indeed (for there were also of other kinds in Bears habit, then Members of that Great Assembly, since discovered, to be no other then Lyons and Foxes in Bears skins,) Malignant and unsound Mem. began to stand up very stoutly for the Liberties of all bers. (I cannot stand to name them) and one after another very bravely, (nor can I here insert their Excellent Speeches) did plead for the speedy Reviving of the Ancient good Law of Publike Safety, and Withal, did undauntedly Dolect and lay open, very Many of all those Horrid and Execrable Rapines, Murders, Treasons, committed against the Sovereigne Law of Safety, by the Lyon Rampant, and his Party.

Two Great Executions.

One ^a Grand Offender was brought forth first; He ^a Strafford. Was of a Black Curle, and a very Tyger, full of subtinty he was too, yet he came to Tryal, was found guilty, and Executed with the penalty of Beheading. Another was brought out, An ^b Arch-Flammen he ^b Land. was, and so cunningly compleat he was to Act for the Dragon (and that so contrivedly) that it might be thought, he was begotten of the Old Dragon, upon a she Fox, or Vixon; yet for all his Cunning, he was Tryed, found guilty, and Beheaded; and glad he was to escape so too, lest he should have been Behanged. These Executions finished, the Bear stands up yet, in all the Proportions of Her Greatness; and makes onwards towards other Executions of Justice, wheresoever it should light, she cared not.

A Terrible Fright.

The ^a Great Red Dragon, the lesser Dragons, the ^a greatest Serpents Old and Young, and chiefest of all the Beasts of Prey, being made to see these Dreadful Executions, you will strange to think what a fright they acted on earth. were put into, what a Mouth they had, what an Outcry they made; Hell Gates could not be more black then their Mouth: Not a word but horrid Blasphemy; Not a Breathing but a Belch against the Justice of Heaven; O! How many ways were many of them seen to fly? None can tell.

The Dragon's Flight.

The Great Red Dragon, best winged, fled first, and with no less spight then speed, soon darrived there, In Ireland. where

* Ireland.

where he knew were most of his fiery kind, the fatal place of his Arrival was the ^a Patrick Forrest (I take it to be much about the time of these two great Executions before mentioned, if not in the *very Interval* of them, that he appeared there) But, good Lord! what a Destruction did this Evil Beast make in that place! What little distinction did his Redress think of, in his rage, between Lyons, and Bears, and Wolves, and Sheep, and Friends and Foes! It was offence enough unto his Fieryness, (being in heat of bloody Execution) that any of these drew breath! could speak the

b The Devil and Antichrist have their deaths wound, (as I believe) in England.
c The Lord.

Language, were but of the blood or kin with the George Forresters, that did but smell of the place where he received his Deaths wound? How many less then two hundred thousand of this Mixed Forrest were destroyed at the Dragons Arrival there? None can tell but he only that Owns the Forrest, who is also, ^c Commander in Chief of a thousand Hills.

The Dragon's Tayl disjoyned.

Next this flight, others fly, such as had wings fled, and such as had no wings (a wonder) fled too, The Dragons Tayl was much disjoyned, but it is to be remembred, that at the first Session of the Great Bear, only here and there an open offender was so fearful as fly beyond Sea, the rest though Delinquent enough, yet do but fly into holes, do but lurk in Corners, do but attend the motion of the Lyon Rampant, under protection of the Great Bear: Me-thoughts I saw the wings of them that stayd behind, half open to fly; but they were advised by the Fox to stay behind, and it might be, he said, (but he meant it not) that the Dragons Tayl, and all the lamentable disjoynings thereof, would be knit together, and united again, if not, he would tell them from time to time what they should do (and do well enough too) if they would be but advised by his Excellent Subtilty,

An observation upon the Fox

I Did then (and ever since I do more and more daily) observe one Main Advantage that the ^k Foxen Ge-
neration, and all the Twisting brood of ¹ Snakes and Ser-
pents (attendants in chief upon the Fox his subtily) did and do enjoy before any Beast of prey (or of la-
bour either) in the Wilderness. The Foxes had very ^l Corrupt
Many Great and lesser holes to resort unto in case of
Danger) wherein also are Many pretty conveyances and
postern gates, to go in and out at pleasure, under the
very Nose of the Bear, all about, in, and under ^m her Greatnes's Garden, and close by her Chief place of sitting, ⁿ Parlament
It was a fruitfull soil, and it is so yet, where her
G R E A T N E S did and doth alwaies sit and keep
her Residenee, and situate it i by the River Iiss. The
fruit and fairness of which River is much Augmented
by Conjunction of the River Tame, with its sweetnes,
called Thamisis, or Thames, (Corruptly Temmies)
by use of speech to this day.

A second observation upon the Fox and Serpent, and of Multiplication.

B Y this sweet River the ^a Grass grows high, snakes ^b Hiding pla-
and serpents do hide and Multiply, the Blessing of c.
Multiplication, (with a curse,) seemes to be given
them by peculiarity and privilege , there is not an old
Fox throughout all the Wilderness but doth readily
know where this Winding Generation do lurk and lie,
and what Excellent use may be made of them for

b All Courts
of justice and
Cōmitēes, &c.
c Corrupt men
of great
practice and
twist in the
Lawes.
d Corrupt
men but of
less practice
than the great
ones.

bissing and stinging and Winding and Twisting about the *B E A R*, and her *b E L D E R C U B B E S*, And there is not a Fox I could hear off, but hath divers boxes full of these snakes, of severall sizes, Great and lesser snakes, and of Well grown serpents too; c Winged and terrible; according to his ability to maintain upon White and yellow Earth well refined into Gold and Silver; The Lesser sort (the *d poor snakes*) they feed on White Earth, upon Silver (put into their boxes) bran will not go down with them neither. But the Greater (sort the *Grown serpents*) they pine away, as to your Person and Cause, within less time than a Man will think, (in less than half a day to my particular knowledge) if you supply not their boxes with Great and Greater, (not great and lesser) pieces of Yellow Earth well refined, according to their Coming stomachs, keep that away from them but a Meal, and you kill them, and your Cause too, though it be as light, and lively as the Sun at Noon.

A Tbird observation upon the Fox, and of Advowtry with her.

a VVho they
be, one can
better smell
then tell.
b Malignants
Well affected
to Money.

IT is also *NOTE D* that there is not any family among all the Beasts of the wilderness that is so unmercifully rich as the Great family of the *a Renals*, in every part of all the *Forrests*. I have known Many of the *b Lions Whelps* (and of the *Bears Cubbes* too, not a few) that have gone on in the waies of *Advowtry* and *Copulation* with the *Foxes young ones*, (whereby these

these have been made *Honorable and Worshipfull Vixons*) upon the *only account* of their great *Subtilty to get*, and their *Cunning to keep what soever they get*, wheresoever, or howsoever.

There was not, (nor is there) any *Creature amoug All the inhabitants in the Wilderness* that can keep so many *boxes of snakes and serpents*, and that can *Maintain them with such White and yellow dyet*, to go, and ride in that pomp, and in all *Equipages of appearances to the World*, in *Honor and splendor* as the *F O X E N F A M I L Y* have done, for many Generations, and now do, to the *ruins of many thousand Families*, and to the *utter destruction of many Millions of dear Carcasses*, among all the *Beasts of labour and tamedness*. But to the *B E A R* again.

Have all the
Innes of Comme
at com-
mand.

The Bear.

The Parlia-
ment.

HEr *G R E A T N E S* coming to know by *many sad Messengers*, who were much torn and wounded by the *R E D D R A G O N* in the *Patrick Forrest* (Escaping onely with life to bring the Tydings) what *Monstrous cruelties* his *Firyness* had wrought there, among the *GEORGE F O R R E S T E R S* planted in that fatall place, being such as the sun (without *utter obscurity*, and a *totall Eclipse*, upon the very *Entrance* of such a *spectacle*) never beheld till that time, *V P S H E R I S E T H*, maketh *strickt inquiry* for that *blood-shed*, and the *originall hands* of all that *Barbarisme*.

Two Executioners more.

^a Macquire,
Mac Mahon.

^c Of all the
bloodshed in
Ireland.

^a **T**WO main Dragons were first caught (being the first brood of the *GREAT RED DRAGON*, and most of all like unto his fieriness) These, among others, were taken by armed *Messengers*, employed by the *B E A R* in that wild *Forrest*, to apprehend such monstrous offenders : And these two, being found upon examination to be the prime ^c *Actors* upon that bloody *Theatre*, were sent over to her *GREATNES* to receive the reward of so much guilt, who were arraigned and found guilty of more cruelties than can be written, and accordingly were sentenced to be torn in pieces, which sentence was executed, and those pieces were set up near unto the *Garden* belonging to her *Greatness*, as a *Monument* and *Mirror* of *Barbarism* and *Bloodshed*.

The Bear again

Vpon examination of these *Traytors*, and other main evidences, her *G R E A T N E S* came to understand more of the prime and original of the foresyd cruelties, as also of some kind of Commission, warrant, or waies of encouragement, that these *Traytors* were sayd to have (to say nothing of the *L Y O N*, because ^a Queen *Mary* he is dead) from the *Lyonesse* (^a daughter to the old Dragon) to *Act* what they did. I did not enquire into the Examinations, onely I observed the motion of the *B E A R*.

The

The Bear moved.

Hereupon Her G R E A T N E S beeing wonderfully moved, I did never see her in such a rage; grew more resolute now than ever to bite and tear all that should be found to stand in the way of her just indignation; Bite and tear she would, that she resolved upon, and it was also feared (by some) that the ^b Lyonesse, ^b The last H E N R E T T A would be sorely bit; for away ^{she Queen.} fled, as soon as ever she saw the B E A R begin to rise; and indeed it is likewisethought she was very near the Bears mouth, to be torn in pieces, as the prime Instrument (next the Great Red Dragon) of all the forementioned Barbarism.

The Lyon enraged.

At sight hereof, the L Y O N, much enraged, attended by many young Dragons, fierce young Lyons, biting Serpents, comes himself into the G R E A T A S S E M B L Y where the B E A R sate, and demands of her Greatness that she would yeeld up ^a five or six of her eldest Cubs (such as he thought were too much like their Mother, resolute and rugged, and Members of that Great Assembly) and it should be, he said (for that time) a pacification unto his Rampancy.

The Bear.

The Parlia-
mens.

But this demand appearing like himself, wild, was soon denied him by the B E A R, yet very humble and submissive, I remember she was still in her deni-

als of him in all the wayes of his desired range. And alas! Good LADY, what could she(then) have done, had she not (then) spoken him fair? What if his Wildness had, then, set upon her at such a time? and in such a season? For was she not in her greatest weakness? was it not the first time of her lying in, in many Ages? was it not after the Birth of many great Cubs? were not her throws bitter, and her pangs great? and how long was she in travail before the Birth? how contrary were their Natures? how violent were their strivings in the womb? and how few of those many Great Cubs werelicked to her likeness? Most of them, it is sad to think, were so like the Lyon (at his once coupling with her in many Ages) that they were the worse for it, and the Mother sick to see them. The consideration of all which lying on her spirits, did no less afflict her mind with trouble, than her body was torn with travail; and from hence (and from nothing else) did issue forth all her weak fits, and every fainting. Dear Lady, how did she intreat? and beseech? and weep? and fast? and pray? and vow? and swear? (a very unusual thing with her untill then) How did she take on for him? O what would she do? nay what would she not do? only ihat She might enjoy his love while he was present? His love and presence when he was absent. I did perceive her Noble and Masculine spirit, ever now and then, to be much flagging, and deeply effeminated.

The Bear Love-sick.

I Would not that it should be anything to the dishonour of her GREATNES, to let you know, how fond and desirous she was of the LYON for all his publick scorings of her; for his WILDNES had alwaies (to her face) wonderfully flattered her with

pre-

pretences and promises, what a delicate Lady he would make of her, provided she would but be quiet, and hold her peace, and be ruled, and but let him alone, to put out from under her wing, some of her Elder Cubs, which, he thought, had too much similitude and likeness to the NORTHERN BEAR; O what a JOINTURE should she have! What an EMPRES would he make her! The Great red Dragon did not promise more Kingdoms to the Lyon of the Tribe of Judah, than the LYON did to her GREATNES, if only upon these unhonourable conditions she would but fall down and do him worship.

The Bear crost in her Love.

Now although the BEAR could not but know that the LYON was no other than a Beast of fortune (as they say) And that he had none of those many things to give her that he had largely promised (most of them being her own undoubtedly, by a fundamentall Right) yet her weakness was so far prevailed upon by the Mediation and solicitous woing of some of the ^a younger Foxes (young they were, and unexperienced, or else they would have scorned the office to make Mat- ches) and some ^b stayd and stately Lyons that were King. gotten into her Greatnesse Family in Bears skins (but between them they had wrought the matter so) that had not some notable rugged Cubs of the NORTHERN BEAR forbid the BANE, The Match between the LYON and her GREATNES had been solemnized (not with Nuptiall, but Funerall solemnities on the BEARS part) long ere this time, upon those most unsafe and dishonourable conditions before specified; And she her self (Dear LADY) been miserably spoyled of all her dignities. And had not only

^a Cunning men
^b Not discove- ring their af- fection.

^b To the Hee-

Bear her hus-
band, that
doth now and
then J come to
pieces, she and all the Beasts of labour by all the Beasts
of prey(who would soon have ^c gotten loose upon her)

^c By breaking
down the
pales.

^d By flying
over, and bur-
ning down
pales.

only been Made and Marked for an Everlasting ^b Ad-
dulteress, but, before this time of day, she had been basely
abused, & turned out of doors to wander about the Wil-
derness, where she had been stung to death and torn in
to pieces, she and all the Beasts of labour by all the Beasts
but especially by the ^d Fiery Dragon and his tail, (as
heretofore in the Marian daies) between whom and
HER GREATNES, there was and Ever will be,
a deadly difference who shall Command in Cheif over the
Wilderness, and who shall be **CHIEF IN COUN-
SELL**, Whether the Greatness of the one, or the Red-
ness of the other.

The Bear sick of love again.

I Was ashamed to see how much and how many years
together her **GREATNES** did transgress a-
gainst the very rule of Nature , I did blush to observe
that such an **HONORABLE FEMALE** should go
a woing so openly, should be so over-passionate as to take
no deniall, should be so immodest and unreasonable both,
me thoughts as to Make so Many offers and Treaties
of love and Agreement unto one that hated her so deep-
ly, and so declaredly, both for Time and Measure, My
Meditations I remember did then light upon a Love-
letter that past between them , it may be worth your
paines to read it, I shall not stand upon the very Words
of this wanton letter, but I am sure I can hit upon the
Matter, and substance of Many letters and overtures
of a much-desired peace and Agreement between them,
I could do no less than take it up in my Many walks
between her **GREATNES** Chief Garden , and his
Wildness Chief Den, those Many Walks did cost me full
dear I do therefore here insert it among my sad **EX-
PERIENCES**, and do let it fall among my **TEARS**,
The letter was a kind of Bitter-sweet as you may per-
ceive

A Love Letter.

The Beare to the Lion.

May it please your Wildnesse,

AS it was a most unspeakable comfort unto your unhappy Lady, after her long Widdow-hood, to be called to wait on you, as your Supream Counsell, being her originall Right and Dowry, left her by the Northern Beare, and that she was by his Great indulgence (she complemented) possessed againe of the * House and † Garden, belonging from all antiquity unto her Greatnesse, so it was then, she said (I cannot hit on the words) as much discomfort to her, and to all the Issue of the * NORTHERN BEARE, and to all the Beasts of Labour and Tamednesse in the Wildernesse, to see his Wildnesse so intimate and familiar with the Red and Fiery Family of the Dragons, & to suffer them so boldly (as he seemed to her, more then barely to suffer them) to hisse at, and bite, and sting. and tear her Cubs, and the Beasts of Labour, in their Estates, and Lives, and Names ; and not only so, but to threaten destruction to † her GREATNES in all her ancient Honours, and just Priviledges. And as a more cleer manifest of his little good will unto her, he had estranged himselfe from her House, and Bed, and Garden, contrary to his Vow made unto her in presence of the eternall God, how much and how intirely he would love her ; she did therefore (by Letters, and Message often) give him to understand the strength of her Jealousies of him, that she had cause to think that his Love (pretended to her) for her Good, was no other but Lust (intended on her) for her Goods ; and therefore she did pray, and pray him, as ever he would be

* Parliament
House.
† Priviled-
ges.

"Arches ab
ayees.
A company
of starres in
the North,
called the
Beare.

† The Par-
liament.

thought to love her, & as he did desire to clear himself from all those things wherupon her Jealousies (of his not loving her) were grounded; that he would come home and make use of no other but her Bed and Garden, where * he should be so welcome, as none like him: and because she well remembred how his Wildness, a little before, had put her in a great fright, by bringing with him to the doore of her Greatnesse Garden, so many roaring young Lions, Tygers, Wild-Boars, servants, as was said, to the † Lion Dragones, her deadly enemy, near 50. or 60. of them venemously armed with intent, as was manifest, to tear her in pieces, and destroy her Garden, and the Beasts of Labour; She did yet offer him O B L I V I O N, and acceptance of his return, and of R U L E with her, if not over her, if only he would come by himselfe, and cast himselfe upon her, and forsaking all others, keep him close to her, so long as they both should live: Oh what Revenue! what Prerogative should he have? Her servants should be his servants, and she her selfe would serve him, and so should her successors do him and his Rampant Issue all homage and service unto many Generations. I did dread to think what this weake Lady (in her fits and love-passions) did intend to give him, and he to take from her, had the Treaties took, alas for her ruggednesse thought I! and a wo to all the Beasts of Labour; but she concluded sadly in all her Letters, this I well remember,

*Your most distressed Lady,
The Beare.*

The Beare shamefully cast off, by the Lion.

B Ut as such uncivill wayes of woing, managed by a Female with such unparalleled imodesty, seldom provs the

the Birth either of the Honour or Fortune of her that goes, or sends a Woing : so this for the L I O N, as his manner is, to testifie his scorne of her, did immediately shew a bitter (but still and stately) grinne at it, and soon conveyes Copy thereof to the Lionesse, H E N R I T T A, where hee knew she lay hid, since the B E A R E began to stand up, and now being not able to containe himselfe, and his rage any further, he is determined to be no longer Couchant, he is therefore swiftly Passant, towards his resolved Rampancy.

The Lion Passant, in his Chariot.

H Is Wildnesse, being got into his Chariot, was soon hurried on, through many by and indirect wayes, unto the midst of the G E O R G E F O R R E S T ; the Wheels whereon the Chariot ran so nimblly, were noted to be four, W R A T H, R E V E N G E, R A S H N E S S, and R E S O L U T I O N : the chief Driver, was the Old Serpent, the Guide, one of the yōger Foxes (the old O N E could not be hired to go for love nor mony;) the gallāt Steeds that were first singled out, then joyned together by way of Association, into Pairs, were these six, which were ranked into three Pair of very Rare Steeds, and which were very costly (indeed) to all the [†] Wilderness, and Confines therof, all do know it,

[†] The three Nations.

The first Paire.

T He first, were a Paire of stately ones, and very terrible ^{* Kings Co.} they were to looke upon, a * yong fierce Lion, and a ^{zins.} [†] fiery yong Dragon; these went before, ran furiously, and were much upon the wing.

[†] Queens kinred, Papists.

The second Paire.

[†] Bloody
Cōfederats.

^{*} Roman
Catholick
subject, in
Ireland.

^{*} Ireland.

The next Paire were, a [†] Tygre, and a ^{*} Woolfe, and these followed their Leaders, at the very heels of them, and they came both of them from beyond the seas; but the Woolfe came (with his Mouth and Pawes all besmeared) freshly from a Red Sea of much bloud-shed, in the ^{*} PATRICK FORREST.

The third Paire.

[†] Malignant
Gentry and
Yeomanry.

^{*} A more
rude sort of
people.

[†] The Old
Serpent.

^{*} Aper agros
depopulatur.

[†] Malignant
Yeomanry.

^{*} Old Ser-
pent.

[†] Pray and
pay.

^{*} Corne &
good Quar-
ters.

[†] Money.
&c.

The last Paire yoked together for this expedition of his Wildnesse, were the [†] Wild Bull, and the ^{*} Wild Boar, and both these of the GEORGE FORREST; and these, though placed last, and next the [†] Driver, yet were not least, neither for their strength unto this kind of Worke, nor yet for the maine purpose of the designe ^{*} DE POPU-
LATION; and these because of their firme, and Well-set Bodies, were made the drawing Boddiers unto this Rampant Teame; a Thiller there needed none, nor were such a Single Creature sueable to a Chariot, especially to a Chariot of so many such wheels: But [†] these Beasts being more flow, as they were most rude, and nearer to the ^{*} whip-
ping driver then the rest, were still whipped on, as they scored, or did Flag, with a [†] Rod of Scorpions, and were made to go beyond their ordinary pace, and to say truth, they were the Beasts that drew all, as having in them mainly (by a peculiarity knowne to Souldiers) the very strength, and [†] sinnewes of the most bloody war, and of all destructive purposes; they had also of their owne, cruell Instruments without, as well as sinnewes within, as namely, the Horne of the one, & the Tusk of the other.

The Wild Bull and Bear Over-rate.d

The foremost Beasts that drew this Chariot, had onely
 * Great Title, and chiefe Command, as the Lion,
 Dragon, Tygre, Woolfe, &c. but were light and lewd
 and loose enough, as the Heavens do know, they went,
 along pransing, and leaping, and roaring before, and sting-
 ing and tearing too, not a little, while the other, namely,
 the Bull and Boare, came on bellowing, and † mooing, and
 sweating, and foaming, and fuming, and chafing after; I
 have heard some of these Ruder ones that came behind,
 complain much of the former Steeds, and how cruelly
 they would use them all along the whole progresse, during
 the Lions both Passancy, and Rampancy: Oh how heavi-
 ly were they (poore they) rated, and taxed to pay all, to
 beare all, to draw all, to do all! and no redresle, and it
 was very true: they did complaine (they said) to the
 Guide, the Fox, *Cacbinus tollis*, he laught, to the Dragon
 before, he fled and spit fire; To the Driver behind, he whipt
 after, and did hisse: Oh what strange things they would
 tell me (for they can speake) of their sufferings! I would
 reply, why 'tis no wonder, and you are but served in your
 kind, why then would you be yoaked? were you not
 * head-strong? and † stiffe-neck'd? it was well, I sayd, if
 they were now tame, I would still be telling them, that
 they must needs then goe, while the Red Dragon was
 A R C H - D R A V V E R, and the Old serpent chiefe Driver.

* P. Ruperr,
 P. Maurice,
 Duke,
 Marguesso.

† Complain-
 ning, cur-
 sing.

* Wilfull.
 † Doe as
 their neigh-
 bours did.

An Experiment upon the Bull and Boare.

I Do observe one thing in this rude Paire , that though many of them be reduced to a good measure of tamednesse, now since the Rampant progresse is well nigh finished ; yet for the most part , the Horne and Tusk of very many do remaine with them unbroken unto this day. I have heard (and seen, and felt too, not a little) how much the Bull doth gore, and the Boare doth haunch still ; they have strong necks, and they be as stiffe and sturdy , as they be stout and stroog.

One Experiment made by the Boare upon the Experiencer.

I Had some sad experience of the Boares Tusk in the time of my minority and Childhood ; by that Cholerick, headstrong Creature I was sorely haunched , and that in such a fleshy part of my body behind, as may not (lightly) be seen by a Law of Nature, though the wound thereof be very visible ; but that haunch, I complain not of, it was no other then a Flea-bite , in comparison of the gores and haunches I have met with since , both before and behind me : it is a mystery , I shall not trouble you, nor my self, to reveale it now ; but believe me (pray believe me) I doe not blame these Creatures , it is the very kindly kind of them so to doe ; namely , to gore and haunch there, where there is no ability to keep ones selfe above the (low and short) reach of their cruell instruments ; the proper object of their rage and rancour being weaknesse of body, and poverty

poverty in Estate ; heere they'll haunch unmercifully, when they can reach : Creatures that bee behind-hand in the world, shall not recover wealth againe , if they can weary them ; I have observed they deale so with their owne kind , where they can but discover any weaknesse, and they do but as their neighbours do neither ; they care neither for Friend nor Neighbour , nor Brother nor Sister, nor well-affected, nor ill-affected , nor Parson, nor Vicar, nor Curate, nor Presbyterian Preacher, nor Independant Teacher , all's the case with them , let these dye and perish , and go to the Hogs , so they themselves prove but fat Biefs and firme Brawne, it is all their study, and the whole body of their Divinity to be made so: and this to my particular knowledge.

To the Yeomanry and Husbandry of the George-Forrest.

A Caveat.

FRIENDS mistake me not, your Experiencer is also himselfe the son of a man of your degree ; you are not beasts (as I have syd,) but Men , Men of a most staple and usefull Order for the support of a Commonwealth; I do much love such among you as have any good affection to things above the Earth ; but I pitty onely the Beasts (unbroken and untamed) that do muzzle so unmercifully in the earth, and upon the dung-hill , to the destruction of all (as much as in them lies) but themselves, their Sows and Pigs , and Cows and Calves ; I do much pity those also that are compelled to come within the compass of their rude reach, and unmercifull gore , of such as are the head strong offpring either of Bull or Boare : my blame onely (and I believe the curse of Heaven also) is upon the Foxen Family ;

a wicked sort of Vermine that do make creatures weak, first, by unspeakable waies of cunning and cruelty, they do suck the neck-blood of mens Estates and Names, whereby they lay as dead, of whatsoever bignesse they are of, or might have been, and then are those Carkases left open and obvious, and surrendred up to the mercilesse mercy of Bull and Boare, to make up one compleat destruction for all. What the Foxes leave, the Bull and Boar will have unavoydably. O thou Fox ! thou wicked Creature! Who can do as thou dost? What Creature can let out Life, & Credit, by * Drops, and daily Distillings, as thou art wont to do? Honest Boar, did I blame thee? It is but thy kind to bee unkind, and heady, I commend thee, thou art downright. But the Fox is noted (by not a few,) that hee is ne downright: and (your servant, Sir,) he will play with his prey. These three Payre of Beasts, were the Steeds, that hurried on the Lions Wildnesse to the place of his fataall Rampancy. Now see his Guide.

The Fox and his Guide-Groat.

I Doe also very well remember, what a Guide, I heard, the Lion had gotten in the way of his Passancy. It was a notable subtile Cub, of the Foxen Family, (but not the old Fox;) this cunning HEE, because of the exquisite knowledge, (the Lion knew) hee had in the Waies they were to goe in, (so intricate and winding) was appointed to be the + little Hickman, in this their CHARLES-wain. His subtilty did let his Wildnes understand, that hee would be no ordinary Guide, (not he) nor would he take a thin & Time-shaken Groat, as Postmasters commonly call (and call for too, as) their Guide Groat. Hee would have more then a Groat, he sayd, though he were but a Little one, or he would not go. What he was to have by Agreement, I cannot tell, but all doe know, that His Deepe Subtilty did exercise

+ A very lit-
tle Star, by
the second
in the wain.

exercise one Main Priviledge, and another Great Advantage; and both of them were Female, and Big-bellied ones, the Priviledge and Advantage both, and there is also proceeded of them at this season, a great issue, both of Priviledges and Advantages to the Foxen Family, throughout the Wilderness, and confines thereof, as all doe know.

The Lion Rampant, and Roaring.

Now the Lion being (thus) guided, and brought unto the midst of the Wildernes, his Rampancy, before ever he came out of his fiery Chariot, did roar so lond, that all the Beasts of the three Forrests did soone hear him; then he lights and roars againe, there was never such a voyce heard before in the Wilderness that went so far, and that spread so soon.

His Standard up, and Warre Proclaimed.

Nottingham

The first and second roaring ended, the Lion sets up his Standard, (Ensigne of his Rampancy) and sends out his great Roare, or Proclamation, unto all Nations, People, and Languages, what a rugged Monster the BEARE was, what an enemy her Greatnesse had been unto his Wildnes, with what kind of hatred he did hate her, what he was resolved to doe unto her, and her rugged issue, by the Northern Beare, before he would set his chiefe den again. How low he would lay the Pales, and the High Banks of Partition between the Beasts of Wildness, and those of Tamedness. Indeed this last design of pulling down Pales, ^{+ Destroying Priviledges.} hee did not expressly declare, in words at length, (it was high treason he knew so to speak) but by figure he did it, yet

+ A Malig-
nant. in such sort, that there was not a + Wild Beast , in all the Wilderness , but did understand his Meaning to bee so , as soon as ever the Proclamation was read, still : and imme-
diately, (you would wonder to thinke how soone) whole
troops and heards of yong Lions, Dragons, Woolves, Ti-
gers, Serpents, and other Wild Creatures , Multitudes of
them, did repair unto him at the very first sound of his
Roaring.

The Old Fox his subtily.

O Nly, indeed it is noted, not so much then as since, how the Fox staid alone behind , I mean the Old Fox, for though he wished so well to the fierce & rugged proceed-
ings, between the Lion and the Bear, that none could wish better to it then he did ; for he let one of his most hopefull
Cubs, go as Guide (I am perswaded it was by his more
then bare consent) unto the Lion, in his Passancy, yet hee
did thanke them both for their good Will , and for their
doubtfull preferments in the way of War, offered him he
would stay at home , or else goe unto the stronger Garri-
son, or deepe Hold of some knowne friend : for there hee
would alwaies say, he could doe either of them most good;
And besides He, poor he, (he professed and swore) did la-
bour under many infirmities : Hee would still bee telling,
how his hands and feet were exceeding lame and gowty ;
that the Chiragry and Podagry both, were lamentably up-
on those limbs : And therefore that consideration added to
certain knowledge of the littlety of his person, he thought,
might seem to excuse his Non-appearance, upon any Sum-
mons made unto his subtily , by any of these two Great
Commanders.

His shift.

Howbeit all doe know, that know him, that all this was no other but pretence, the true cause why hee did alwaies delight to lurk and bee in holes, was, that it was safest being there, ordinarily: And the rather, because his Excellent cunning was advertised that there were creatures abroad, that had horn, and hoof, and tooth, and tusk, and talon, and none but such, that did usually attend these Generalls; and he, poore creature, had but a subtile head, and a fearfull heart (he thought) for such an Enterprise: and though he loved prey well, yet hee would not hazard a little Person, for a great Prey ; when hee knew (false enough) that time would come, hee might have prey, and prey, with intreaty, brought unto him, and might buy the Repentance of many others at a cheaper rate, and stay at home ; and in the meane time have for his Maintenance, + Mighty great Carcases brought hot in his Hole , for a * Groat a dozen, and for lesse too, according to the hotnes and temper of the present season.

Deben-
tors.
Three shil-
lings for a
pound.

The Raising of the Fox.

Now this very thing became the raising of the Great Family cf the Renalds, for his subtily no sooner heard the Lions roaring, but presently he knew the meaning of it, better then any other * Beast of Prey, (or of La- * Malig-
bcur either) in the Wildernesse. I did alwaies observe, nants.
from that time, how pleasant he was, (still) while others were as pensive, and silent; I did much wonder at it, and though he turned his face the other way, that I might not see him laugh, yet I noted his sides, how they did tickle, and were like to burst with laughter; for he knew, if the difference between the BE A R & the LION could be kept wide

from closing ; and the wars well husbanded , to last for some time , it would be the enriching of his Family , the ruine of the Beasts of Labour , would be no other but the raising of the Beasts of Prey ; and the same sight which must needs be a Wringing of the hands to others for grief , would be but a Clapping of the hands to him for joy ; the proper food of this kind of Creature , being no other but sweet Bloud , and slaine Carkases : you will heare more of him , though yet he say but little . But doe but observe in the mean time how he is Courted .

The Lion to the Fox .

Cousin :

IT cannot be newes unto your Subtilty , to understand what unsufferable affronts , and what a horrid Rebellion hath been of late rayfed , (and is yet carryed on) against our WILDNESS , by the NORTHERN BEARE , and her rugged issue : How the Rebels of the GEORGES FOREST , have seized upon our Chiefe Den , our Crown , our Treasure , our Revenue , and the chiefe places of Strength and Honour belonging to our Rampancy , and that did descend unto us by undoubted Right from our Rampant Ancestors , as you well know : We judged it therefore a meet thing , at such a time as this , not only to give your Subtilty advertisement hereof , and to command your attendance upon our Armies and Counsels that desire your presence , but also to let you understand (for your better chear) how readily all the Nobler Beasts of the Wildernes , that be either Allied unto us , or that doe live within our Pale of Wildness , doe come in , to our assistance , and have vowed to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to serve Us , our Consort , and our Rampant Issue , in all the wayes of our intended Rampancy . And we shall to assure your Excellent

lent Wittiness, that whatsoever your Subtilty, or any of yours, shall doe or suffer for us in the recovery of our just Rights, in our knowne Dominions, shall have undoubtedly a suitable returne of Love and Reparation, and such as may bear neerest Equipage and Proportion unto your declared Loyalty unto our Wildness. And because the Ends of Warre are often judged doubtfull by some, and are so, as your Subtilty may think, We are therfore resolved to give you in the meane time, as pledge and earnest of our Good Will, not only such addition of Title, and increase of Honour, as may shadow out unto you, what wee intend to make up in substance as soone as, &c. But also that your Excellent Ingenuity shall have instant admission into places of Trust, and present Profit, as Purse-bearer, Secretary, Privy Signet, Receiver, &c. Verbum sacrum. Secundum eam
 1585 bib. pagA 11 Your most affectionate Cousin, pag libra
 sisq ad hunc gradum tunc lib. vijius sibi The Lion.

Now this Courtly Letter was delivered by the LION, into the sly hand of a subtle Fox; this Fox was younger brother to the Guide-Fox before mentioned; and he was looked upon as one very trusty, and fit for any imployment of slynes, and especially for this, by the great commendation that his Guide-ship gave of this his little brother unto his Wildness: and the Letter was accordingly safely delivered by the yong one into the hands of his Father, the Old Fox, at one of his Chief Holdes or Courts,) not far off the Bears Garden, but very neer the Lions Lane, that he had deserued newly, in this his Rempant Progress. And it is a thing for ever to be remembred, that as soon as ever this exceeding Great Subtilty, had an over the Lions Letter, in the severall branches of it, and had duly weighed every syllable, circumstance, & consideration therein mentioned, or intimated, (which he did readilie doe for all his Age, without help either of scale to weight, or spittoon to dilute)

see words and things by) that he called all his Family together, especially his dearest Consort, (the old Vixen) who was also then (a thing strange in the way of ordinary Generation) great with Yong, though shée her selfe was exceeding gray and old : and his Subtilty also caused to bee sent for all the chiefe Heads of his Kindred, that hee knew he could best trust, especially such as were most notably Proficient in the wayes of Winding and Twisting ; but above all, he gave strict direction that the Winged Serpent should be present at the hearing: and when he saw a mighty great Confluence attending on his Oracles, and had caused all the Gates and Doors to be shut and bolted, he did read the LION's Letter to them very punctually, and pathetically, to the understanding of every one there present: It was a most delightfull Reading; and it obtained a Generall good liking ; for indeed no former Age, did ever yeeld the like. His Subtilty did omit nothing on his part to make the Reading acceptable ; and that hee might doe it to the life, he took this course.

The Fox, an Interpreter.

First, hee stood up in a grave maner : the posture of his body was very suitable to the Discourse in hand : Hee was observed to nod his head at every passage that did concerne any of them, where also he would make a period at every comma, and a pause at every word of Advantage and Consideration, as namely, at these Notable Passages. *Resolved to give you &c. Pledge and Earnest &c. Make up in Substance &c. Present Profit &c. Purse-Bearer &c. Privy Signet &c. Verbum sat.* Oh what good fence did his Wittyness make out of those two Latinic words, being but three-syllables ? Hee made more of those two words in Latin, then hee did of all the English,

English. And believe it, the Hearers were as apt for Conception and Retention, as his Subtile Gravity was for Elocution and Utterance, which is the most unspeakable Encouragement of a Leader.

The Fox a little Interrupted, much Advantaged.

But while they were busie at this Exercise of Reading and Commenting, and hearing and thinking, they were a little Interrupted; but it is to bee noted, that that Interruption (as most of their hindrances are wont to do) did serve infinitely for their Advantage, and bettering their Experience. This stop was occasioned by a Declaration that the BEARES GREATNES had newly set forth: and a Copy thereof being then in the hands of a Winged Serpent, that knew the way in, unto the place where these were met, and delivering it to the Old Fox, there was made a very deep silence, and there was Command also with it, that it should bee published in all places. Not only in Churches and Chappels, but in all Innes of Court, and Collegiat places likewise: and it run on this maner.

By the Beare's Greatnesse, a Declaration.

¶ O rashmuch as the LION RAMPANT hath left his Chiefe Den and place of Restence, and forsaking her Greatness Bed and Garden, hath not only united himself, by a fass knot of Union, unto the fierce and fiery family of the Dragons, but hath also endeavored

vozed to bring in the most cruell and detrac-
 tive Beasts (he could procure) to destroy her
 and the Garden , belonging from Antiquity
 unto her Greatness : That his Wildnes had
 not only violated all Lawes of Love and Loy-
 alty unto her person , but also had infringid
 the very Law of Publick safety , which her
 Greatness , she sayd , was bound to Maintain
 by a fundamentall Right and Duty belong-
 ing to her : Her Greatness therefore did (by
 that Declaration) strictly command all the
 people of the wildernes , such especially as
 did desire to live safely within the Compasse
 of their Pale of Labour and Tamednesse , and
 enjoy the Benefit of her Greatnes Protecti-
 on , that they would come in , forthwith , to her
 assistance : And by what way or means they
 could possibly use , they shold help keepe the
 wilde Beasts out of the Garden by Armes ;
 and preserue thereby (to their uttermost pow-
 er) her Greatness in the Seate of her Ancient
 Authority , and therein also be a meane of con-
 serving her owne safety , and freedome : assur-
 ring them , and every of them , that whatsoe-
 ver they or any of them shold Doe or Suffer
 in pursuance of their Duty therin , they shold
 have abundant reparacion and satisfaccion
 all things : and also be saved harmlesse , and
 kept indemnified by the Power of her Great-
 ness . And her Greatnes doeth moreover De-
 = 10 3000 1120 200 1000 3000 1120 200
 0.100

clare, and make known, (lest any should plead or pretend ignorance) that if any person or persons shal henceforth be voluntarily assisting unto the Lions Wildness, in the waies of Rampancy and Destruction, (wherein he is gone progresse) shalbe borne in pieces, or severely punished, according to the nature of his or their Demerits and Delinquency, and (in the meane time) shalbe esteemed Enemies to her Greatnes, and utterly disabled (for the future) from bearing any Office, so much as of a petty Constable, throughout the Wildernesse or confines thereof, within her Greatnes Jurisdiction.

S gned

The BE A R E.

Ordered that this Declaration bee forthwith Printed and Published.

The Foxes Lamb-mass Day, or Time of Merriment.

This Declaration of the BE A R E, was in like maner read by the Old Fox, in the presence before mentioned, and it was also Excellently well Commented upon, by his Subtilty. But I think there was never such an Acclamation of Joy heard of in any Age, as there was now at these tidings. The year of Jubilee so much talked of, and rejoiced in, by ^{the} dear People, was but a Dark-day, in ^{The Iews.}

G compa-

* The ex-
tream cor-
ruption of
Law, and
Lawyers,
Registers,
Clerks, &c.

comparison of this their Great Hallow-Day : by my con-
sent, let it be for Ever called, The Foxes Lamb-tide, cor-
ruptly Lammis : my meaning is, while their * Feast shall
continue, but no longer.

Their kind of Laughter.

THE Foxes, to expresse their Joy, had a pretty kind of Laughter with them, I cannot yet tell, by what proper name to call it ; only I understand it was done more by Gesture then by Voice. And this their Great Merriment, I doe perceive, was carried on in a way of admirable Composedness and variety of Expressions, wherewith they did mutually affect each other, yet without noyse.

All the
whole
brood of
Twisters.

The Hissing Merriment of Snakes, and Serpents.

THE twisting Family of Snakes, and Serpents, toge-
ther with all their ready skill in the wayes of Wind-
ing and Wriggling, (being the inseparable attendants up-
on the Foxes Subtilety, already mentioned) were likewise
wonderfully well pleased at this rare, and new kind of
Reading, and Comment, and they were so beyond mea-
sure taken with it, that they burst forth into a strong and
continued hissing : A Hissing it was, not of any Antip-
atheticall Entity, but of much Sympatheticall Amity.

The Winged Serpents.

IT was and is observed (through a private crany, though
the door was shut) how all the Serpents there present,
that

that had wings, did flutter about, beyond measure, and their joyes exceeded the joy of others, by how much their Expectation was (by many sizes) greater then the hopes of such as were but [†] poor Snakes, that had but little wit, in comparison, and lesse practise, that were but underlings and yonger Brothers to the Greater and Well-grown Serpents. But they did, all of them with one voice, cry up the Old Fox, for his ready wit, and ripe understanding, as well for his learned Comment upon the Bears Declaration and the Lions Letter to him, as touching all other Matters and Events whatsoever, that hee affirmed, would come to passe without remedy, in the bloody controversie between the BEARS and LION, as being most agreeable (they confessed) unto their Experience in such things, and to those many Traditions they had received from the old Serpent, their Grandfire of Everlasting Memory.

[†] Twisters
of lesse cre-
dit and pra-
ise.

The Fox his Oracle, and Prognostick.

I. His Prognostick.

I must needs againe heere mind you, how his Exceeding great Cunning, the Old Fox, in all his Prognosticks, did still hit the Mark, within one hairs breadth, of all the most remarkable Passages and Events that have happened ever since, in all the many fights between those [†] Great Commanders, not only unto the end and period of the Warre, but for some years after, and to my particular knowledge to the day that I took out these EXPERIENCES from among the Tombes.

[†] Bear and
Lion ;
King and
Parliament.

now bish I felued, ed by A. Johnson, M.D. * 1711
against you world of wikkid drivelz suggid han to age a
dame

The
London
newspaper
of the
times

The Particulars of the Prognostick.

His Wittiness did plainly discover unto them (but in generall terms) what would become of the L I O N and his Whelps, (such only excepted as would fall in with them) and how hard it would goe with the BE A R E and her Cubbs, for all their many Victories, unlesse they had the wealth and wit to commit advowtry with them and their yong ones. What a goodly fight of them (he knew) would be torn in pieces on both fides? what mutinees, discontents and Revolts would be stirred up in her G R E AT-
NESS own Family? What + Huge and Mighty Carcasses would assuredly fall betweene them? How weary and breathlesse both of them would undoubtedly grow in the close of Combats? How many yeers together they would

+ Kings,
Bishops,
Nob'les, and
their Estates

*Conquer,
and be co-i-
quered.

† Behead-
ing.

*rise and fall by Turns? What a Notable piece of Hus-
bandry would bee used to make the warres last? That it
must needs be, he averred, that one of them, either BE A R or L I O N , must die a violent death in the conclusion. Hee
foretold all the Messages and Treaties about a Peace be-
tween them: but I doe assure you, sayd he, upon the cre-
dit of my Experience, it will not hitch: there will be a fi-
nall, and a concluding + Decollation and Tearing, and a
fearfull quarter, and quartering among them at the last, if
I have any credit to be believed: and heere hee gave them
one Application, and one Item.

The Application (chiefly) was made to Snakes and Serpents.

* The most
cunning and
corrupt

And my *Dearest friends, sayd he, because I find you
pregnant and bigge with Desire to know my judge-
ment,

ment, whether the LION or BEAR shall have the best ; I will tell you, and remember my words , I say one of them will have the better , but neither of them shall have the best. For let it be a Hee, or Shee, suppose the BEAR, as a few foolish Sheep, and some simple Lambs, and (not a few) dull Asses would have it, shall get the Honour of the day. This Honourable Society may, (nay will) have their gawdy day of Gaine, before her GREATNES can have her gladsome day of Glory. His Subtilty did make it a plaine Case before them all , that both the BEARE and all her + Cubs, would be so tired and wearied out , first by fighting, then by fire, then by plunder, then by doing, then by suffering, then by moneys given, then by moneys lent, then by posting and riding, and running, then by borrowing moneys to serve her Greatship in times of her extremt weaknesse, and her first lying in, that her GREATNES for some yeers together (after the Warres were ended) would be scarce able, he sayd, (and he sayd true) to rise up when down, to stand upon her legs when up, not able well (she foresaw) to draw her * legges after her, much lesse to help her selfe, or her friends, or followers, untill shee might have time to gaine and gather strength. Which , sayd this old cunning one, the wonderfull great subtilty of this Honourable society may easily prevent , by those ancient and Excellent wayes of Winding and Twisting, wherin I have found you upon all occasions (I ever had to use you) most expert and forward ; and therefore am I the more desirous to mind you, (in such a season) that as soon as ever the War begins to draw towards a period ; you may worke your wits before, but then especially) that you bee sure to Wind and Twist about the + strongest Lambs and Members of the BEAR, and about the very * neck of her GREATNES; and about all her Greatnes Cubbes, and Courts ; so that your Head and forked Tongues, be next unto the Ears of each of them ; and this doe before either her Greatship, her Lambs or Members doe gather strength, lest she or they now

Lawyers,
and other
Twisters.

+ Such as
were most
active espe-
cially.

* To do any
thing for
them many
years after.

+ Commi-
tees, and
Courts of
justice.

* Parlia-
ment men.

turn about and bite you ; for they be a very rugged and rigid sort of people, both against your and our wayes of insinuation and canning, if once they gather strength : therefore be mindfull and speedy to doe what you doe.

The Fees, Diet, and Pastime, of Snakes and Serpents.

<sup>† Silver and
Gold, and
large Fees.</sup>

And for your encouragement, I do heerby promise you in the name of all the Foxen Family throughout the Wildernessse, that it shall bee our daily care to provide you variety of the most refined diet [†] white and yellow to feed upon. O how will the game please you, to see her Great sides grow thin ! her strength become weak ! her promises vanish almost into nothing ! to heare her friends and followers cry out upon her ! cruell ! unkind ! unjust ! unthankfull Lady !

Two Motives more.

<sup>*Parliament
† Commit-
tees.</sup>

And hee hec doth enforce this his counsell unto them, of their speedy Winding and Twisting, by two Notable Arguments, which before hee had but hinted unto them.

1. That because of the Naturall strength and Courage of the * Great BE A R E, and all her Greatnes [†] Cubs and Courts, their subtle windingness wold be very vigilant and watchfull to see her, and them well bewisted and intangled, as soon as any of them did begin to stir.

2. That because of the uncertainty of the times they would remember to make their Fly while their sunne did shine ; (presaging that their sun might set,) and this to my knowledge they haue done most effectually since. Will

won-

wonderfull good factes, saw howynid then when their forked tongue was espied, and yet their sun is not set, but seems to be many houres high.

The Fox his Item, upon the Prognostick, concerning Ready money.

To the Foxes, and Serpents.

I T was the Method of his Great Subtilty, in the next place, to point out unto them (all) the Exceeding great Benefit of Ready Money, to buy up all the ^{+ Debentures} ~~Catcases~~ Lands, E. that should fall between BEARE and LION, (while they were fresh and bleeding) and before the Conquerour could recover strength, unto whom they must belong to reward services, and to fulfill indemnities, towards sons, servants, and soldiers, as the BEARE and LION both had oft declared and promised, if ever they had their Right, O what would they doe? Nay, what they not doe? To such servants and friends as would but help them? It was therefore his Excellent Advice, that they shold (all of them) get and hoard up forthwith (Right or Wrong) as much present Cash as they could either Rape or Reinde, it being granted Maxime among them, that *Possession is Nine
points of the Law.* And in the meane time, it was his Excellent Counsell, that they would keep them close to these politick rules: and saith he, if my advice may helpe you at any thing, these shold be my directions unto you:

1. **T**ake part with neither Beare nor Lion, (declaredly) but if you must needs, then do it by some contrived way of constraint.
2. Pay nothing upon a warlike account, without Distresse.
3. Give

3. Give nothing to Friend or Foe without advantage.

4. Lend nothing without Use upon Use, and good security.

5. Forbear nothing without Rigour.

6. Love nothing without gaine.

7. Plead nothing without a Fee or Fees.

8. Fall not out among your selves, at Bed or Board, though you may doe it at the Bar.

9. Carry a good Tongue in your head always.

10 Promise all things, performe that only which may cost you nothing.

11 Write not your affection to Beare or Lion, under your hand, but doe all by Message, and know by whom you doe it.

12 Smile, simper, cringe, bow, cap, to all commers and goers, and at parting, be sure you remember to say, Your Servant, Sir.

All this, and much more, he did but touch, and still he would be Apologizing for himselfe ; Hee knew to whom he spake, that he spake to such rare wits, as did conceive faster than he could speak ; unto whom a Word (hee sayd) was more then a Sentence to others, a Sentence then an Oration, a short Oration then a large Volume : and thus, after his Cunning had given them this Item, upon the Prognosticke, hee fell next upon the consideration of An ORACLE.

An Oracle, explained by an Oracle.

I Did ever looke upon it as one of the most rare pieces both of Art and Nature that ever the Old Fox (as he was a Creature) could possibly shew, in point of greatest ingenuity and Cunning ; and it was this, that when he knew, it could be no lesse then expected by the whole society and fraternity of Foxes, Serpents, and Snakes, (thus met together, and waiting upon his Oracles) that he would give his Judgement, more directly, and in particular, whether * BE A R E or † L I O N should be worsted in the upshot, * Parlia- which he understood would be the Great Question, and ^{ment.} ^{† King.} most of all stood upon, (*Rebus sic stantibus*) in point of satisfaction, that yet he could give them all such content, (*Salvo jure Vulpini*) as he did to every ones liking, (though they were a costly presence of so many pestilent Wits, and pregnant Inventions) was such a thing, (a wonder) as never any Age before afforded the like: there was never such a * P R E A C H before, either heard, or heard of; what? * The Fox not one Auditor discontented? what, not one, of such Preacheth, an Auditory? impossible! yet so it was, at this G R E A T beware, &c. R E A D I N G, but I must tell you how, it was done by one † Equivocating Oracle, took out of another, that was a ^{+ Such are our French Laws in En-} Lying one, a New one, out of an Old one; whereof I shall gland, Cor- here give you first, the Occasion; then next the Manner rupt and and Matter of it.

doubtful'.

1. The Occasion.

IT was a thing exceeding familiar, and surpassingly well known to his Great Cunning ^{* Rich, cru-} ~~and~~, ^{ell, cunning,} that there was a different Excellency both in the Foxen Family for direction, ^{corrupt.}

such Q

H

and

and in the Serpentine Race, for action, to Wind and Twist about the BEARE and LION diversly; respect of the severall By-wayes, and different acquaintance that most of them had, that was also diverse and contrary from the rest of that subtile winding society.

A seeming Division, among Serpents and Snakes.

1. Opinion. **S**ome (he knew) could twist about the LION, but could make no good work of it about the BEARE, for
 2. Opinion. the present. Others againe (by a peculiar skill), and by wayes of Relation Advowtry and acquaintance, they knew the FOXEN Family had, in many great places all about the Wildernesse) were enabled superlatively to wind and twist about the BEARE, but were no body (he knew also) about the LION, as then; though the waies thereof were very feasable, and soon to be attained unto, by such a people.
 3. Opinion. And that there was a third party also, even among these, that were *Ambo dexter*, and could work singularly well on both hands, and unto whom the matter (then in difference between BEARE and LION) was most indifferent. Now this diverse Excellency of these * Verminnes, to Wind and Twist about these two Great Commanders, and their Chiefe Officers did beget in them, a different wish touching the Conquest of either.

* They are no leſſe for deſtruclion unto ſimplē Lambs, Sheep, and Aſſes.

The Votes.

I Do find, that twenty for one, (I ſpeak within compafs). I did cry very loud,
 1. Vote. *Vincat LEO, Moriatur URSUS.*
 Live LION, Die BEARE, was the great Specchial Poynt.

Others

(43)

Others again, (that loved the BE A R) did Vote as zealously,

Vincat URS A, Moriatur LEO: 2. Vote.

Live BE A R, Die L I O N ; but it is worthy our notice, that there was scarcely one of a hundred among them all, (winged and not winged) that did joyne with her Greatnesse, and her friends in this second kind of Crie.

A third sort cared little for either, and had a Voice too, but their Verb was NEUTER, and it sounded not so loud, by far, as the other C R I E S did, but it prevaileth much since ; and it was thus :

Vivat qui Vincit. 3. Vote.

Teare L I O N, (Dog) fight BE A R, let him live and be beloved that overcomes.

2. The Manner and Matter of the Oracle.

NOW his Subtilty, that he might not (in this diversity) bring the least Eclipse upon the Great Body of their Merriment, did * conclude this nights Reading, and Comment, with a New Oracle made (as I said) of an Old one, changing only the two Great Cardinall Words, whereupon, on the lying Oracle hangeth, written (as you may see) in Great and Capitall Letters above the rest; suppose him speaking on this manner :

*And therefore now (faith he) to flout up this nights discourse, though I might speak it to the praise of this Honourable Society, I cannot see one sleepy Eye, nor yet perceive one weary-looke amng so great a multitude, but that I might proceed, with your good leave and liking ; yet, for safety sake, (the * day approaching) I must conclude, and am willing to leave you*

* Cunning
ones work
close, & doe
night work.

(44)

this Divine Oracle, for your satisfaction, being well assured of your ripe Capacity to understand it without helpe of an interpreter.

The Oracle.

Aio te ANGLIGENAM,
REGNANTES vincere posse.

Which Englished is thus much in Effect.

I say, the BEARE,
The LION shall Teare.

But O the joy ! the solace ! the content that each one took in his severall way of understanding this ORACLE ! it is you see , a dark saying, that hath within the Bowells of it, an Equivocation of much Deceit ; and that is the true Definition of a [†] Foxen-Oracle, but that which all the tamer People in the Wildernessee doe call Deceit, and Guile, and Wrong , is by them termed *Matter of Office*, and *Good Practise* ; unto whom, this hath been and is alwayes a Rule, admitting but of few Exceptions.

Fallere Fallentem non est Fraus.

This among themselves.

And,

Fallere non Fallentem Lans optimo.

And,

Vivitur ex Rapto,
When they deale with others.

[†] French
Laws in
England.

The Foxen Oracle, Interpreted by Foxes.

1. Interpretation.

A Very great Number of the Foxes (that were enamoured with the love of the LION and his party) put the Accent of Honour and Victory upon ^{† Regens & Regina.} R E G N A N T E S , being the Capitall word that pointed out unto them the Lion Rampant and his followers. ^{King and Queen.}

2. Interpretation.

A Nother party that loved the BE A R E pretty well (it was but a little one, and a small party) did understand by the same Oracle, as if ^{† Parlia-} t A N G L I G E N A M , being a word whereby the G R E A T B E A R was personated, had ^{mene.} been to be written in Great Capitall Letters, and had only upon it, all the Accent and Force, of Dominion and Power.

3. Interpretation.

T He Ambodexters (being a third sort of People in that Society) did laugh closely, and in their sleeves, (but heartily) at the conceit, smelt a Fox, (and loved him dearly for that smell) and were therefore silent, and made no scruple.

The harmony of these Interpretations.

N ow all these (subtile ones) though they were different (as is said, in their divers Exercises) to Wind and H 3

and Twist, yet did agree together, as one person to main-taine and keep up the external glory of their Society. And (to that end) they gave a pretty loud † keck and * hisse, to testifie their great delight in that Nights Exercise, and in each others Company.

† The
Foxes.

* The Ser-
pents.

Their Breaking up.

THIS done, about halfe an houre before Break of Day, Motion was made, that the Meeting should bee dissolved, (rather adjourned) for that time: and it was agreed upon that it should be so: and then the OLD FOX having received from the whole Auditory, all their hearts and hands, and mouths, as full of love and thanks, and acknowledgements, as they could either think, or speak, or hold, for boasting, (the Givers and Receivers both) his Great Subtilty was by them all desired (unanimously) to continue his Readers place, to bee Chief Doctor, and Reader, their Reverend Divine, their only Counsellour, and their honoured Phyſitian, unto the end of the Warre, between Beare and Lion. And to this end they made this † Agreement, with the most incomparable Cunning of the Old Fox, and they Resolved the whole Agreement into these ensuing Particulars, which doe remaine upon Record, not in words at length, but in figures: and it may be called,

† A most
pestilent A-
greement.

Cunning
Rich men, &
Corrupt
Lawyers.

The Agreement of that People, Foxen and Serpentine.

THAT a sure and firme knot of Union be made and kept fast, between the most Honourable Family of the Reynalls of the one Party, and

E H

the Ancient and worshipfull Society of Snakes and Serpents Esquires, of the other Party ; according as there hath been in former Ages, between the Progenitors of both, a very long, and happy Union.

2 That the whole Society of Snakes and Serpents, <sup>† Corrupe
Counsellors</sup>
^{t (winged and not winged) shall be always most ready}
to attend and serve the FOXEN Family, and their de-
signes whatsoever they be, before any ^{† As the} ^{Attornies,}
^{Solicitors.} Beast in the wilderness, in all the most close and subtle wayes ^{Lamb, &c.}
of winding, Twisting, Wrigling, and Insinuations.

3 That the FOXEN Family shall take care from time to time, that ^{† Silver and} ^{white and yellow} diet bee sent up ^{Gold.}
from every part of the wilderness, at all times of the yeer, in a large and liberall maner, according to the Number and Bignesse of such Snakes and Serpents, as they should have occasion to use in the wayes of Wind-
ing and Insinuation, as aforesaid, to bee put into their Boxes.

4 That besides their ordinary Supply, the Snakes and Serpents shoulde have such amplitude and largenes of Feeding, especially at their four Terms and Times of the Year ; that they may bee kept in such prosperity as to cast their skins often, and to have diversities of habits, and variety of coverings.

5 That the Old Fox shoulde keep his Readers place during the bloudy warres, that would be, they saw, between Beare and Lion, and so long after, as he shoulde bee able to read without spectacles : that bee shoulde be their Judge, in every case and cause of difficulty : and moreover it was agreed upon, that his Subtilty shoulde be their only Divine and Physitian, in all things

appertaining to soule and body, as before they had defred him, to accept of that Benefice.

6 That his Great Subtilty should have power from time to time, to issue out his warrants, Comissions, and Instructions, + according as hee shall see occasion, unto all and every Member of that united Society aforesayd, throughout the Wildernesse: provided, he did it by signe and figure, and not by writing, as they presumed his cunning would be carefull what he did. And here they all tooke the Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance, to be true and faithfull to all the whole Family; and in speciall, to the Old Fox; and to yeeld ready obdience unto all his Commands.

Besides these, there were more Heads of the Capitulations and Agreements between them, but I cannot remember all, but these I remember were the Chiefe. And these were put to the Vote, as they were rising up, and it went all Affirmative, there was not a shadow of one Negative, throughout the whole Society. And so, kindly taking leave of each other, with smiles and kisses, (of unutterable respect and kindnesse) they departed every one home to his severall Hole or Box, according to the + diversity of his kinde, age, or bigness.

+ Foxes old
and yong.
Serpents,
great and
small. id est
Men-Foxes,
& Serpents

The Experiencer to the Common Wealth.

TH E Foxes and Serpents break up their Meeting because the Day approacheth: I also must give up because the Night approacheth: They stay in the City, I haste to the Country.

Farewell.

+ To doe
what he
pleased.

(1689)

Numb. 108.

3

Mercurius Politicus.

Comprising the summe of all Intelligence, with the Affairs and Designs now on foot in the three Nations of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

P.P. London
R.

In defence of the Common-wealth, and for Information of the People.

— — — Ita vertere Serie. { Hor. de As. Poet.

From Thursday, June 24. to Thursday, July 1. 1652.

Or Order's sake, let us run back a little, and see how our Discourse hangs together. The first thing we dispatched was to prove the Excellency of a Free-state above all other Forms; for which you had divers Reasons. After this, Answers were given to divers Objections commonly made against the Government of a free-state. Next, wee noted divers Errors that have been received in the course of Christian Policy; whereof wee have as set down onely Three; and the third Error is noted to have been a keeping the People ignorant of those wayes and means that are essentially necessary for the preservation of their Liberty; the remedy wee judged to be a publication of these Rules which have been practised in times past by divers nations, for the keeping of their Freedom. The Eighth Rule that which more especially related to the People themselves

selves in point of Behaviour; for the due Regulation whereof
wee did in the next place set down a few Cautions; and af-
ter them the Ninth and last Rule which you had last week;
so that having run through all these Particulars in order, we
naturally revert now to the former main Point of our di-
course, in tracing out the Remainder of those Errors we
have been received in the Practise of Policy.

4. A fourth Error in Policy and which is indeed Epidem-
ical, hath been the regulation of Affairs by Reason of state
not the strict Rule of honesty. But for fear I be mistaken, you
are to understand, that by Reason of state here, wee do not
condemn the equitable Result of Prudence and right Reason.
For upon determinations of this Nature depends the safety
of all States and Princes; but that Reason of state which springeth
from a corrupt Principle to an indirect end; that Reason
of state which is the States mans Reason, or rather his will &
Lust, when he admitts ambition to be a Reason, Preferment
Power, Profit, Revenge and Oportunity to be reasons sufficient
to put him upon any design or action that may tend to pre-
sent Advantage; though contrary to the Law of God, or
Law of Common honesty and of Nations.

A more lively description of this strange Peculiar, called Rea-
son of state, you had about this time Twelvemonth, No
60. which wee transplant hither, as into it's more pro-
per Place: It is the most sovereign Command, and the most
potent Counsellor. Reason of state is the Cord and Comp-
ass of the Ship. Reason of State is many times the Religious
state; the Law, the life of a state. That which answereth
Objections and Quarrels about Mal government. That which
wages war, imposes Taxes, cuts off Offenders, pardons Of-
fenders, sends and Treats Ambassadors. It can say and make
thee & undoe, balk the common Road, make highways, so high
highways, and the farthest abest to become the nearest Citi-
difficult knots come to be untied, which neither the Divine
Scripture, nor Lawyer by Casuar Precedence can untie, if
Reason of state, or an hundred waies more which Idees he
not, dissolve it. This is that great Empress which the In-

(1691)

as call Raggione di Stato: It can run as a Soldier, compleat as a Monsieur, trick it as a Juggler, form it as a Statesman, and it is as changeable as the Moon in the variety of her appearances.

This passage being taken notice of, and quoted by an ingenuous Gentleman in a Book of his in Print, he was pleased in opposition to this sandy Foundation of policy, called Reason of State, to point out a more sure and Noble way: Viz. A simple reliance upon God in the vigorous and present acting of Righteousness, express by honest men in plain language to his effect; *Fiat Justitia, fractus illabatur Orbis*; Deale uprightly, walk close and reach to your Promises and Principles; though the Fabrick of heaven and Earth should fall, yet God able to support. He expects but so much faith as will compass a grain of Mustard-seed. Besides, in following singly just and righteous principle, a man gains this advantage, that he may go on boldly, with a mind free from that torturing solicitude of successes; [Hee is subject to none of those Heats and Colds, those Fits and Frights, wherewith men are perpetually vexed for fear of discovery or miscarriage, when they have once intangled themselves in any By-Actings or engagements.] Hee either prospers to the great good of his Nation, or else dies with Honour and Triumph. But those that follow the other Principle of Humane invention, and prove that Italian Goddess Raggione di Stato, they may live noble as Gods, but shall die like men, and perish like one of the Princes.

But because words will not serve the Turn, take a few examples of those many that might be fetch'd from all Ages and Nations. It was Reason of State that made Pharaoh hold the Israelites in bondage, and afterwards when they were freed, endeavour to bring them back again to their old slavery; but you know what he came to. It was Reason of State that made Saul to spare Agag, and plot the ruin of David. It was Reason of State that made Jeroboam to set up Calves in Samaria and Bethel.